Transparency and access to medical research

Dr. Wim Weber European editor, BMJ

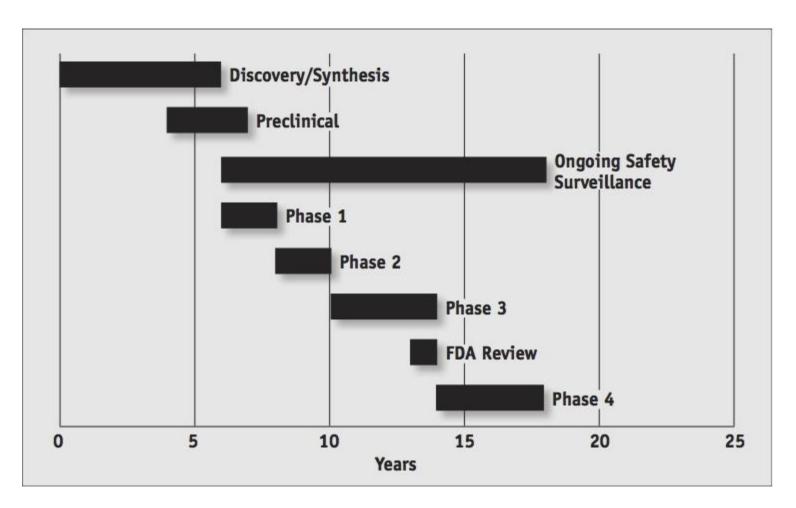


Present medical research

has a credibility problem



Development timeframe of a medical intervention



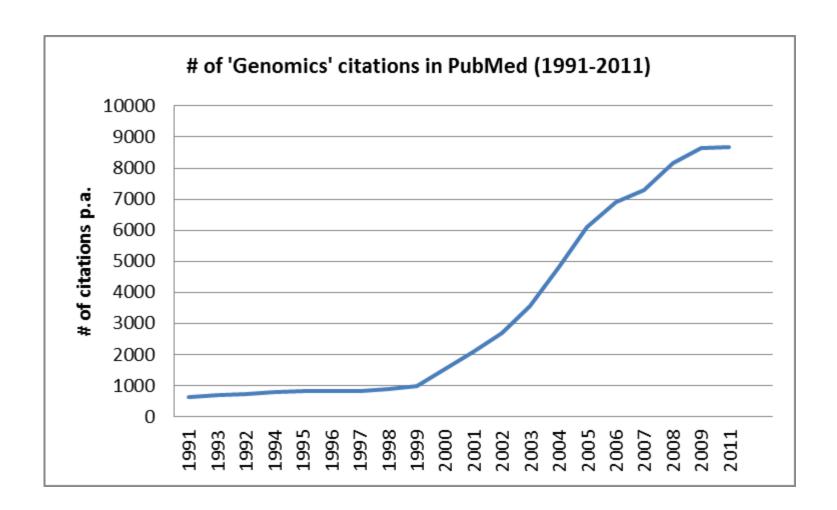


What happened to:

Monoclonal antibody therapy Gene therapy Stem cell therapy

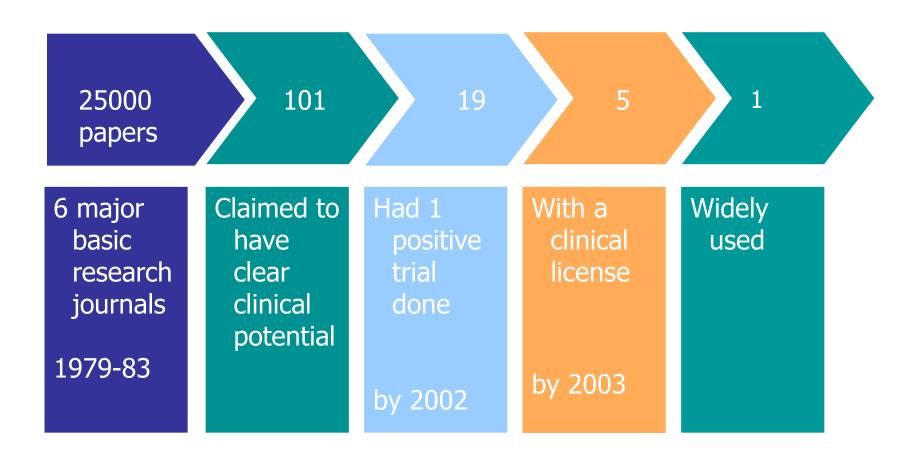
Personalised medicine Proteomics







Translation of medical research





What is the problem?

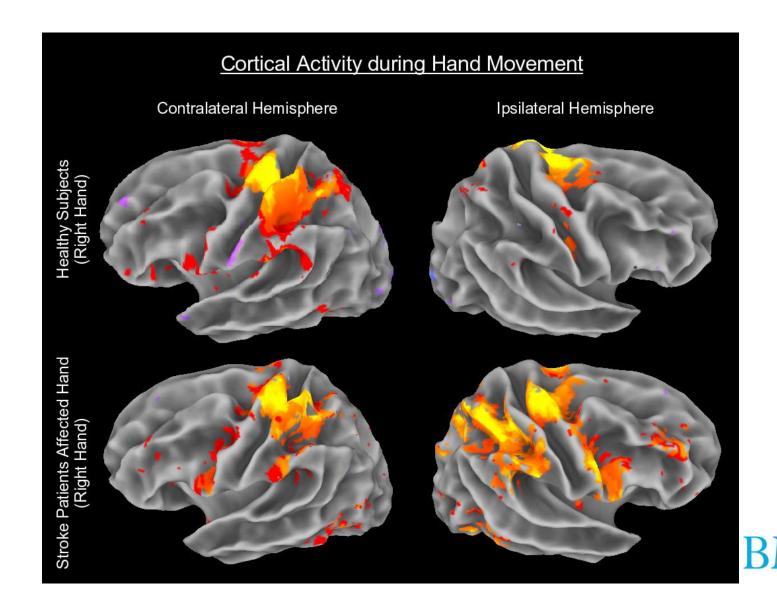


Examples in basic science





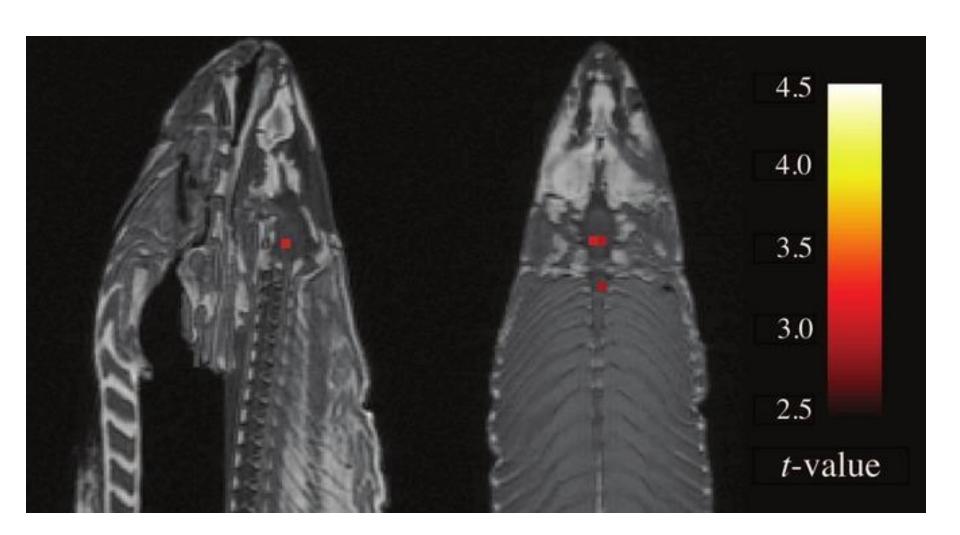
Functional MRI in neuroscience



What happens when you scan a dead fish?









Most studies are not reproducable

Amgen researchers were able to replicate

only 6 of 53 landmark cancer studies



Nature 2012 Mar 28;483:531-3.



What causes this bias?



In 4455 animal studies

3x positive studies

Overestimates of effect size



What causes this bias?

Survey among basic researchers:

They said they publish 90% of experiments

But thought that less than 50% of other animal experiments are published.

Employees of for-profit organizations estimated that 10% are published.



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968,189

1,187

6,926

8,060

Why Most Published Research Findings Are False

John P. A. Ioannidis

Published: August 30, 2005 • DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0020124





for many current scientific fields, claimed research findings may often be simply

accurate measures of the prevailing bias

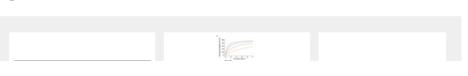
Findings May Often Be Simply Accurate Measures of the Prevailing Bias

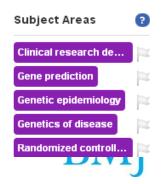
How Can We Improve the Situation?

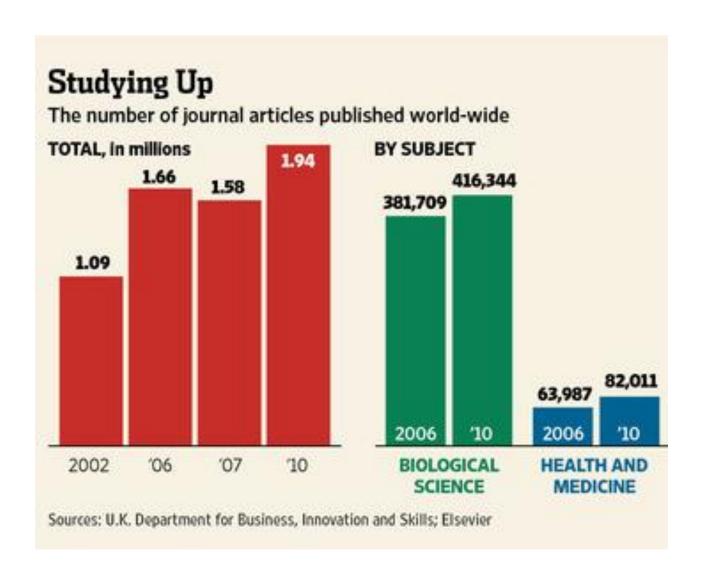
References

Reader Comments (32) Media Coverage (38) scientific field in chase of statistical significance. Simulations show that for most study designs and settings, it is more likely for a research claim to be false than true. Moreover, for many current scientific fields, claimed research findings may often be simply accurate measures of the prevailing bias. In this essay, I discuss the implications of these problems for the conduct and interpretation of research.

Figures

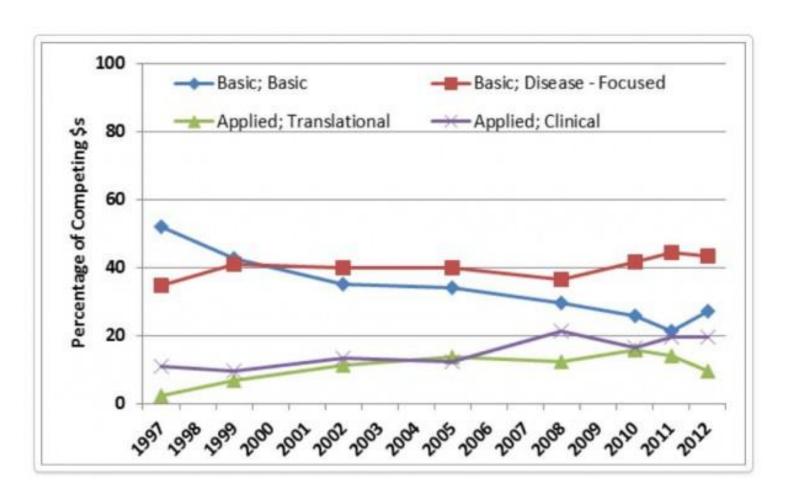








Money allocated to basic research





Is clinical research less biased?







Evidence in Vioxx Suits Shows Intervention by Merck Officials

By ALEX BERENSON Published: April 24, 2005

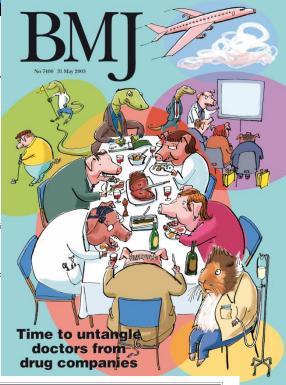
n 2000, amid rising concerns that its painkiller Vioxx posed heart risks, Merck overruled one of its own scientists after he suggested that a patient in a clinical trial had probably died of a heart attack.

In an e-mail exchange about Vioxx, the company's most important new drug at the time, a senior Merck scientist repeatedly urged the researcher to change his views about the death "so that we don't raise concerns." In later reports to the Food and Drug Administration and in a paper published in 2003, Merck listed the cause of death as "unknown" for the patient, a 73-year-old woman.



The Food and Drug Administration and European regulators said they were taking action on Avandia, made by GlaxoSmithKli PLC, because of data tying it to increased risk of heart attacks.

The FDA move marks a tougher stance by the agency's leadership, named last year b President Barack Obama, and signals to pharmaceutical makers and patients that mass-market drugs with troublesome side effects are getting closer scrutiny.



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VOL. 356 NO. 24

Effect of Rosiglitazone on the Risk of Myocardial Infarction and Death from Cardiovascular Causes

Steven E. Nissen, M.D., and Kathy Wolski, M.P.H.

ABSTRACT

Rosiglitazone is widely used to treat patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus, but its From the Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland. Adeffect on cardiovascular morbidity and mortality has not been determined.

We conducted searches of the published literature, the Web site of the Food and org-Drug Administration, and a clinical-trials registry maintained by the drug manufacturer (GlaxoSmithKline). Criteria for inclusion in our meta-analysis included a study duration of more than 24 weeks, the use of a randomized control group not receiving rosiglitazone, and the availability of outcome data for myocardial infarction and death from cardiovascular causes. Of 116 potentially relevant studies, 42 trials met the inclusion criteria. We tabulated all occurrences of myocardial infarction and death from cardiovascular causes

dress reprint requests to Dr. Nissen at the Department of Cardiovascular Mediine. Cleveland Clinic. 9500 Euclid Ave. nd, OH 44195, or at nissens@c



tor real business.



Some of the problems

- Trials measure outcomes not relevant to patients
- Failure to acknowledge earlier research
- Non-publication of negative results



Non-publication

Bad Pharma

Ben Goldacre

Bestselling author of Bad Science

How drug companies mislead doctors and harm patients

364 pages









Cochrane review 2006:

Oseltamivir 150 mg daily prevented lower respiratory tract complications



2009: Cochrane review updated, but:

- Only 2 / 10 RCTs published
- The pooled analysis was done by Roche

Obtaining the original data has been very difficult

After 5 years Roche made all data available: and the new meta-analysis is published this week:

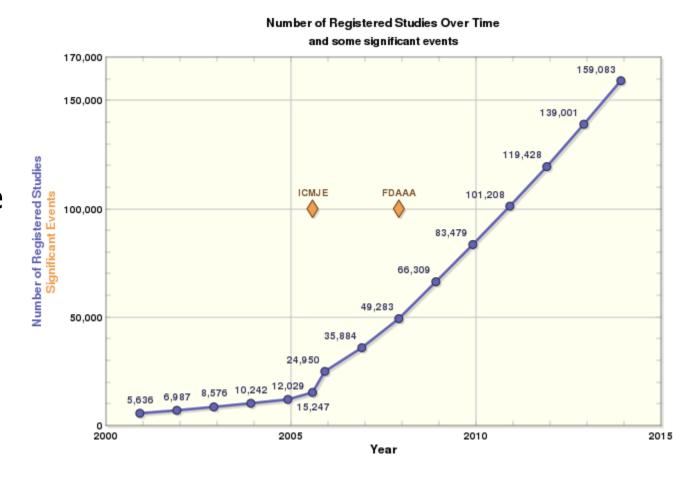
- There were 83 RCTs
- There is no evidence for effect on complications
- There are substantial side effects: nausea and psychiatric symptoms



New EU legislation

Trials must be registered

Results must be published





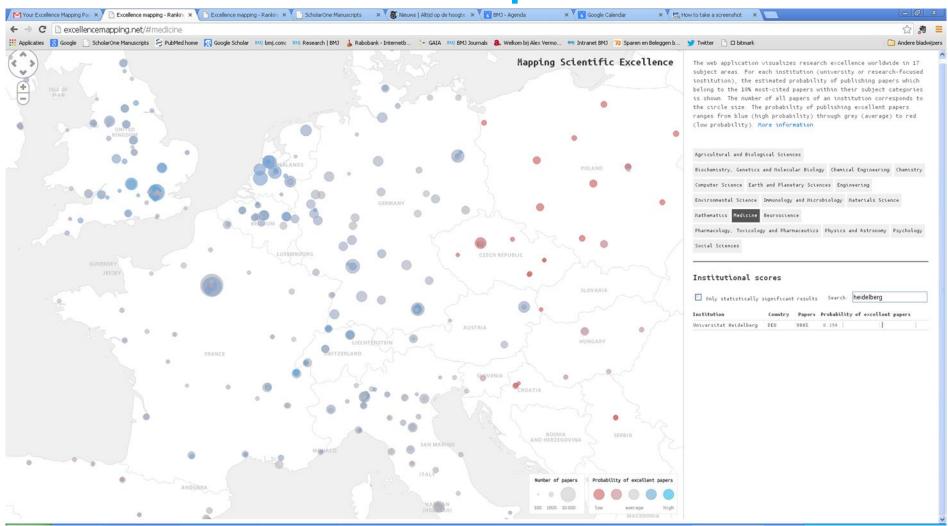
We need less basic research, but

more epidemiologic research:

- Observational work validating patient-relevant outcomes
- RCTs
- Meta-analyses

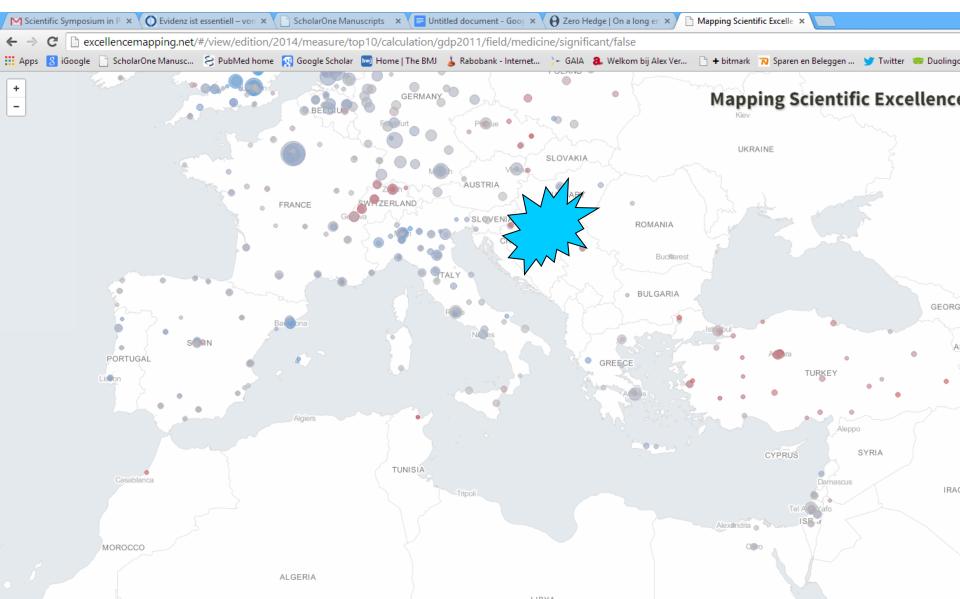


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Thanks

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